Amnsements.

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Business Notices.

OFFICE FURNITURE In Great Variety, manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 131 Politon-st., New-York, Deaks, Library Tables, &c.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and ders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be decived at the following branch offices in New York: Branch Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. No. 950 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., till 8 p. m. No. 308 West 23d-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. No. 760 3d-ave., near 37th st., 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. No. 1,007 3d-ave., near 37th st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. No. 1,007 3d-ave., near 60th st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. No. 180 East 125th-st., near 3d-ave., 10 a. m. to 7:30

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- The German Crown Prince sat up for

several hours yesterday; he is exceedingly well and lively. - An order to mobilize the Buigarian Army is about to be issued at Sophia. The Attorney-General of Nova Scotia demonstrates that Canada is dependent on the United States for a market for her fish. = Wolves escaped from Sanger's Circus in London yesterday and caused intense excitement. === Russia threatens to sever diplomatic relations with Turkey if the latter sends an ambassador to Sophia. DOMESTIC .- A letter from Mr. Blame to B. F.

Jones, chairman of the Republican National Committee, declined to permit the consideration of his name for the nomination to the Presidency; he writes that his reasons are personal and are those which he had mentioned to Mr. Jones two years ago, == The Reading Coal and Iron Company prepared to reopen its mines at Shenandoah to-morrow, === Sophomores suspended at Cornell University were restored. === The number of Republican clubs in Vermont was increased to sixty-two. = Lieutenant-Governor Jones has come out as a candidate for Governor of New-York. === It is the common opinion in New-Jersey that the consolicated temperance measures must stand or fall together. == The United States Consul at San Salvador has made an interesting report to the State Department on the subject of the Ceutral American Railway System.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Seven people were injured, one probably fatally, in escaping from their burning boarding house to Brooklyn. === The fortune of eccentric Romain Dillon, who died recently, which was valued at half a million dollars, cannot be found. ____ A stabbing affray in Withamsburg between jealous Hungarians will probably result fatally to one man. ==== Rudolph Aronson returned from Europe, bringing news of an operetta by Gilbert and Offenbach. === Antied about the George-Mo Glynn controversy.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: slightly warmer and fair or partly cloudly. Tempera ture yesterday: highest 30 degrees; lowest 23; average, 27.

Further honors to the memory of Lincoln will be paid to-night, when the dinners of the Brooklyn Republican League and the Lincoln Association of Jersey City are to occur. The Brooklyn League is an influential organization and good results have followed its work in behalf of the party. With a list of speakers including Senator Evarts, Senator Hawley, General Sherman, ex-Senator Miller, Colonel Ingersoil and ex-Mayor Low, the League's dinner cannot fail to go off prosperously.

It appears that the Buffalo delegates to the coming Democratic State Convention are not likely to be in favor of a National delegation that will support Mr. Cleveland for renomination. When the President learned this it must have pained him that the city which was his home so long had "gone back on him." He was advised, however, that a little "patronage" judicicusly doled out might turn the scales in his favor. Appointments in and for Buffalo will be scanned with interest in the course of the next few weeks.

The Bridge Trustees will try to determine to-day where the Brooklyn terminus of the railway should be. There is one important thing for them to bear, in mind: the decision to-day ought to be a final one and settle the question permanently. There is no demand that the Bridge railway shall be extended to the City Hall, and there is no reason why it should be. That matter cannot rightly be a factor in the consideration of the main question. That is, the terminus decided upon today should not be selected with the idea that the City Hall extension may be constructed at some future time. Let the trustees understand this clearly, and let them keep this constantly before them in determining a point of considerable moment to Brooklyn.

Lieutenant-Governor Jones is ambitious, The object of his ambition, as will be seen by perusing a dispatch from our Albany correspondent, is the nomination for Governor. How Mr. David B. Hill regards the aspirations of the man from Binghamton does not appear; but Jones really seems to be in earnest. At first thought people will find it hard to believe that he is so. Jones with his scales and his voluntary payment of the freight seems grotesque in this capacity. But Jones's claims are not to be lightly dismissed. He claims to have saved the Democratic ticket in 1885 when Roswell P. Flower put the party in a hole, and he worked the county fair address business for its full value last fall. An interesting question is. What is to become of Governor Hill? Well, if Mr. Jones is ambitious, why shouldn't Mr.

Dr. Macdonald's suggestion that the bodies of the unclaimed dead in the public institutions of the city be burned instead of buried is one that will meet with the approval of every practical mind. It is shown that the buildings on the islands are encroaching upon the burying-grounds, and that in one case the water

Hill be ambitious too?

supply was contaminated by the contiguity of | the reservoir to a place of burial. Dr. Macdonald is moderate in his proposal and would not cremate the body of any person who made an ante-mortem objection to such post-mortem treatment. In cases of death from contagious diseases there are strong arguments in favor of compulsory cremation. The figures given by Sir Henry Thompson in the January "Nineteenth Century" show beyond question that burial in such cases is simply sowing the seeds of disease. The cost of cremation on the lines laid out by the Superintendent of the City Insane Asylum would not be large; the advantages would be numerous and great.

A letter from Mr. Blaine published this morning withdraws his name (so far as it is in his power to do so) from the consideration of Republicans for the nomination in their approaching National Convention. This letter is no surprise to those friends of his who have known how reluctant he has been from tho outset to give the sanction even of silence to such consideration. It is the simple fact that Mr. Blaine was almost dragooned by his friends into the candidacies of 1880 and 1884, and that he has constantly assured them that he would not be put in the position of even seeming to seek a nomination again. It has long been evident that nothing but his own positive action could prevent a renomination this year, and so he has finally felt forced to say to the public what he has been saying in private. We regret the decision profoundly, since we have believed that he would command more votes in the doubtful States than any other Republican yet proposed. But various candidates, all excellent men and deserving well of the Republican party, are actively in the field; and the next few weeks may be expected to present some unusually lively politics. May the best man win!

DEMOCRATS ARE WORRIED.

Certain prominent Democrats at Washington already begin to consider how they can abandon their free-trade theories, and especially Mr. Cleveland's free wool proposition, before the farmers have a chance to express their opinion about it. The Address to Farmers has given them the blues. They foresee that it will mean mischief for them in every Western State, unless they can contrive to dodge the issue once more. All right, gentlemen; run away again if you think best. The farmers and THE TRIBUNE will have sufficient cause, for congratulation if the latest and most threatening attack on American industry can be beaten and turned into humiliating rout with only a single shot. The principal object was to stop the meditated treachery of Congress and the President to great National interests. Confess and abandon it, Messrs. Democrats, and you will at least show some shrewdness.

But that is not to be expected, and the farmers in every part of the country who believe in protection had better go right on with their petitions at once. President Cleveland would be an impossible candidate for his party, if it should once admit that he had deliberately proposed a surrender of great industries, a surrender so wrongful and so unwise that his own party in Congress would not attempt it. On the other hand, 70,000 office-holders, who have been put into fat places within the past three years, would sooner see the party risk defeat than open the doors to a new candidate and a new set of men. Behind this is the fact that four-fifths of the party in Congress actually want what the President proposed. Still, if any Democratic members of Congress want to be stiffened in resisting the President's British policy, they can thank THE TRIBUNE and privately hint to their friends at home to circulate petitions, as proposed in the Address o Farmers.

Republican members are disposed to give THE TRIBUNE great credit for bringing the wishes of farmers into definite shape, so that they shall be properly considered. All right; they can help the good work by bringing the Address to the attention of farmers in their districts who may not have seen it. THE TRIBUNE has but one object in the matter-to stir up the farmers so that they shall give the subject full and fair consideration. Nothing but blind indifference and years of persistent misrepresentation have prevented an overwhelming verdict of farmers long ago in favor of the system which has built up in this country a market for farm products larger than existed anywhere in the world twenty-five years ago. Nothing but their own blind indifference has prevented an adjustment of duties for the more effective protection of agriculture in this country, and it is high time for that indifference to

The work will not end with the defeat of free-trade schemes at this session. That would be only a beginning. The farmers want definite and positive legislation for their own more effective protection, and they are entitled to demand it. The principles which make protection a duty in the case of any branch of manufacture which is retarded or crippled by foreign competition, are just as strong when the prosperity of any branch of agriculture is concerned in any part of our common country. The prosperity of producers everywhere is the aim of protection, and the effort of farmers to get themselves heard ought not to cease until the legislation they desire has been enacted and faithfully enforced.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICAN TEM

PERANCE. It is a credit to diplomatic methods, and a fact of considerable interest, that the best summary now accessible of the laws regulating the liquor traffic in the different States and Territories of the Union is to be found in a document recently issued by the British Foreign Office, among its reports on subjects of general and commercial interest. This was prepared under instructions from the Foreign Office by the Hon. Henry G. Edwardes, Secretary of Legation, at Washington, who presents a compact statement not only of existing legislation, giving the text of laws, when they are important, but also of pending legislation and bills recently defeated, besides the returns of the revenue derived from the liquor traffic, etc., wherever they have been obtainable, This affords a comprehensive view of the status of the traffic which we have not had thus far from any home source. This fact is a credit to the thorough and intelligent methods of the British Government, and shows a desire for information upon the subject, which may easily bear fruit in England, where the liquor problem is more vexatious, perhaps, than it is here.

clusions reached by Mr. Edwardes It will be noticed that these bear strongly against the practicability of prohibition. He reaches this view simply upon the merits of the question, entirely ignoring, of course, any political bearings it may have. One of his most interesting conclusions is that temperance has made great We print on another page some of the con-

this to any special legislation.

A SCANDALOUS SYSTEM. There was a most refreshing debate in the Senate at Washington the other day, which grew out of a bill appropriating \$32,000 to complete the public building at Pensacola, Fla. The discussion of this apparently modest proposition led Senators to free their minds, generally, upon the system, or lack of system. exercting public buildings, and the result was a series of frank confessions, which ought to be of public service. As every one knows, there is hardly a public building, whether National, State or municipal, if there is so much as one, which has been built within the original estimate. The entire business of creeting such buildings is conducted with a looseness, inaccuracy and criminal extravagance such as no man would think of tolerating in his private

affairs. Congress repeatedly, and indeed, usually, limits the amount to be expended upon the buildings in question, but no attention seems to be paid by the Department to these limitations. The work goes on, and Congress is called upon to make appropriation after appropriation in excess of its own limitation, in the "urgent deficiency" bill, which is not easily disregarded. Among the urgent deficiencies now being pressed before Congress are appropriations aggregating \$796,500, to be applied to completing about thirty public buildings. every one of which has already reached the limit of cost fixed by Congress. A partial explanation of this is, no doubt, that the figures are often made too low in order to get the first appropriation, knowing that when the building is once under way, Congress will have no choice but to go on and finish it. It is at the same time undoubtedly true that the sum which ought to make the building is too soon exhausted by loose and wasteful methods. Mr. Dawes gave during the debate the his-

tory of the St. Louis Post Office, which is a fair example of the workings of this system. The first demand on Congress was for the old post-office building and \$300,000. The new building should not cost a penny more. The Supervising Architect went to St. Louis, and they gave him a dinner. It was stated there that Cincinnati had a post-office costing \$1,500,000, and Chicago was to have a postoffice costing \$6,000.000. Was St. Louis to be left behind? The Supervising Architect assured them, in the very face of the law just passed, that it should not be. The result is, that the St. Louis Post Office cost, it is stated, about \$5,000,000. It was ordered that the New-York Post Office should not cost more than \$3,000,000, but it has cost, according to Senator Dawes, \$6,000.000 or \$7,000.000. The Boston Post Office ran up into the millions in like manner. Senator Vest said the Chicago Post Office cost four times what was intended and is now ready to fall down, condemned by the grand jury as a public nuisance. He told how, while the building was in progress, the laborers organized a society to cheat in labor. suspending work during the superintendent's absence to gamble and keeping watchmen out. so that on his return he found every man busy.

There is a very simple way to prevent the mismanagement and jobbery now prevailing. This is that the contract for creeting a building according to the plans of the Government architects shall be awarded to the lowest bidder, with whom the Government shall deal exactly as a private citizen deals with the builder of his house, and that the Government shall have nothing to do with the matter beyoud holding the builder strictly to his bargain. If Congress really wanted to save the public money, it could easily establish such a system

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

It would have been strange if the markets had not yielded some last week. The railroad wars. the continuance of the coal strike, the decrease in iron production, the collarse of a bank at Cincinnati and the arrest of its president, the pacific speech of Bismarck dispelling misty hopes tion is that the markets, under such circumstances, did not decline more. The obvious and only truthful explanation is that the markets are in large measure artificial, and do not express the public judgment of the value of properties. When the public declines to do anything, and price-making is left to the few who are directly affected by hourly fluctuations, prices become deceptive, and neither apparent strength nor apparent weakness has much meaning.

It is stated that rates on lines centring at Chieago are not more than half the rates charged a few weeks ago. The Eastern trunk lines have again adopted strong measures to confine the battle and the slaughter to the region west of Chicago, but the competition of the new direct line from St. Paul to Sault Ste. Marie, connecting thence with Canadian routes eastward, is a difficulty which may not be entirely removed. Meanwhile there are no signs of abatement in the struggle at the West, which must seriously affect net earnings of many roads. Speculation for a rise in securities is naturally checked by this state of things, the public draws out of the game altogether, and the market becomes preternaturally dull. Accordingly, sixty active stocks averaged \$61 04 at the close, against \$60 91 the previous week and \$61 02 January 3.

The grain market was not quite so neglected, and its decline was a little more significant. About 1 1-2 cents went out of the price of wheat, 1 5-8 cents for corn and 1 3-8 for cats, because speculators had counted upon war ever since the rise from 83 to 93 cents for wheat in November and December. Bismarek did not kindly help them to unload. The completion of 12,000 miles of railroad last year, largely in Northwestern wheat regions, foreshadows another "unexpected increase" in acreage, and reports obtainable at this time as to condition of winter wheat are of small value. What is wanted to make wheat-growing in this country more profitable is a continued and prosperous development of manufactures, which tariff agitation has for the time The produce market was stagnant: tailow declined nearly a quarter, butter 1 cent and cheese a quarter. Oil speculation was neglected, and the price fell only an eighth. Reaction from artificial advance in minor metals lowered copper 10 and tin 65 cents per 100 pounds, while lead advanced 30 cents in the face of a report from Professor Clayton that Idaho may be expected to add 80,000 tons yearly to the production.

The cotton market showed more activity than any other, with sales of 668,000 bales, advancing. three-eighths. The official report of January exports, 70,000,000 pounds less than in the same month last year, shows that the average price, nearly a cent higher clan last year's, threatens to leave considerable unsold stocks on hand. Ellison's estimate of consumption, if American yield should prove no more than 6,500,000 bales, would still leave 689,600 bales of 400 pounds in European ports and mills at the end of the crop year, and meanwhile the advance in price has now cut down American exports for five months to 3,077,556 bales, against 3,069,338 for the same months last year, though 1,209,768 bales have been added to stocks at ports and interior towns since September 1, and nearly 600,000 bales to takings of American spinners in excess of five months' consumption. It seems questionable, in view of these figures, whether this speculation

strides of late years, but he does not attribute | their loans \$3,596,700 last week, but in what direction does not appear. If in aid of current speculations, the increase may not prove a source of joy hereafter. Numerous applications come from the West and South, particularly from regions in which great advances in real estate have occurred, with large sales. January sales of real estate have amounted to \$17,000,000, and mortgages to \$10,500,000. But Kansas City boasts sales of \$136,000,000 in real estate last year, \$2,000,000 put into private dwellings, \$6,000,000 into twenty-four miles of cable lines, \$2,570,000 into eleven new railroad bridges across the Missouri and Kaw, and \$580,000 in building sewers and paving. Minneapolis estimates the cost of last year's new buildings at \$12,524,296; real estato sales were about \$60,000,000 there, and new mortgages \$21,600,000. Such large expenditures in many Western towns lock up an immense amount of money for a time, however judicious they may be, and in some cases prices and buildings have grown more than business.

The monthly reports of iron furnaces in blast show a decrease of 16,000 tons in the weekly output since January !, and the Pittsburg return makes the entire output 127,126 tons weekly, against 136,255 at the beginning of February last year. The statement of "The Iron Age" makes the aggregate, exclusive of charcoal furnaces, 103,901 tons, against 121,308 a year ago, showing a larger decline. It is surprising, too, that to little of the decrease is traceable to strikes in coal mines, and so much to other causes, of which tariff uncertainty seems to be the chief. The reports as to cotton manufacture indicate some loubt still as to the wages settlement, but the demand for goods continues undiminished, and there are better signs in the woollen manufacture.

Another speculative bank at Cincinnati has peen closed, and some officials arrested, without occasioning disturbance. The liberal supply of money reported at all interior points does not prevent many complaints of slow collections, but in all cases local causes are assigned. The Treasury has taken in \$3,200,000 more than it has paid out during the past week, but partly because of the return of \$1,178,295 of its former deposits in banks, which are apparently no longer wanted. Whether much more has been used in the same way as the \$500,000 said to be deposited with the collapsed Cincinnati bank was used, at all events the Secretary has some reason for his claim that \$50,000,000 is as much as Government ought to put out in that way. Meanwhile both imports and exports continue larger than for the same part of February last year, and bank exchanges, in spite of the dulness in most speculative markets, continue to show an increase.

THREE BROOKLYN MONUMENTS. For a city of its size and wealth, Brooklyn has hown a remarkable lack of public spirit in erecting shafts or statues to commemorate great men and notable events. Although one of the notewerthy conflicts of the Revolution, the Battle of Long Island, was fought within her present bor ders, and many thousands of her sons fell in the Civil War, only a simple brass plate in Prospect Park marks the spot where the battle was fought, and the only memorial in Brooklyn to the soldiers who sacrificed their lives to save the Union was erected by this city in Greenwood. No public square in Brooklyn is decorated with a monument to civic worth or military renown save the plaza of Prospect Park, where stands the statue representing Lincoln reading the Emancipation Proclamation. In Prospect Park are busts of Irving, Moore and John Howard Payne; but no other man has been similarly honored in the third city of the United States.

It is high time that Brooklyn should redeem her reputation. There are now three plans for public memorials which should be speedily carried into effect. The first is for a suitable monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors whose lives were lost on Southern battle-fields. The sum of \$100,000 has been appropriated for the purpose, and it is proposed to erect the memorial in City Hall Park. The site has been injured by the construction of the elevated road in Fulton-st., but if a suitable design is selected the result may prove satisfactory. A petition with many thousands of signatures is to be laid before Congress asking for the appropriation of \$100,000 for the construction of an appropriate monument in honor of the 12,000 Revolutionary soldiers who perished from starvation and disease on board the British prison-ships which were moored in the Wallabout Bay from 1776 to 1783, and whose bones, gathered from the shallow trenches in the sand where they were buried, now rest in a vault in Fort Greene Park. These victims of the horrors of war outnumbered those who of foreign war, all tended to repress speculations died on the battlefields of the Revolution, and as for an advance. The thing that needs explanathey represented all the original States, it is fitting that the whole country should unite in honoring them, even at this late day. It is rightly proposed to place the monument near the spot where the bones are buried.

The third tribute to departed greatness proposed in Brooklyn is the statue of Mr. Beecher, for the erection of which about \$30,000 has been raised by popular subscription. The work has been committed to J. Q. A. Ward, and a noble specimen of art is confidently expected. It has been decided to set it up in Prospect Park, near the main entrance. When these projected memorials are completed Brocklyn will be relieved in some degree from the disgrace of neglecting to commemorate great deeds and famous men.

It would have been an agreeable proof of devotion to Civil Service Reform if the President had promoted the cashier of the Sub-Treasury to the post of Assistant Treasurer. Mr. Sherer has been long employed in the Sub-Treasury and possesses the confidence of the people who deal with it to such an extent that a petition in his favor was signed generally by the officers of banks and trust companies. But politics was too strong to allow such an unexceptionable appointment to

A disgrace to the Administration was blotted out when Morris Dinkelspiel was dismissed from the customs service. Augustus H. Garland is still a member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet.

If it is true that the street railroad to be run by electricity through Fulton-st., connecting the North and East River ferries, is prevented from getting into operation by the factious opposition of the horse-car companies that already have tracks in that street, a fair case for legislative relief seems to be afforded. A downtown railway running across the city has long been needed, and an electric road is the least objectionable type that can be provided. Strenuous provisions are necessary, however, so that after running for a short time with electricity the company shall not substitute horse power for the more desirable agent. The young Democrats who are studying for the

bar at the Albany Law School have turned aside from their books and lectures long enough to nominate a Presidential candidate. Cleveland, Hill, Bayard, Randall, Grady (not " personal comfort" Grady, but Grady, of Georgia), Thurman, Flower and General Butler were voted for. Flower led on the first ballot, but failed to develop sufficient strength to secure the glittering prize, which went to Mr. Hill on the fifth ballot. The dispatch conveying this interesting piece of information does not state that the scene beggared description, but the scene probably did. Nor is it stated that when the final result was declared the Cleveland contingent aroused their fellow students to a sky-high pitch of enthusiasm by moving to make the nomination of David Bennett Hill unanimous. All those who desire to see harmony prevail in the ranks of the Democracy will trust that the Cleveland contingent did not omit this courtesy .- P. S. It is rumored in Washington that, notwithstanding this vote, the Demoeratic National Committee may decide to convene the National Convention the same as usual.

According to the Governor of the Empire State. "there will be no divisions among the Democracy this year." But, if we are not mistaken, there

city. The County Democracy was formed as a protest against boss rule, and yet it is under the absolute control of a boss. Tammany is run by a syndicate of leaders, nothing being done without consultation among them. The Irving Hall faction recently thought of putting itself in the hands of either a receiver or an undertaker, and then decided to venture on a further lease of life. The question whether they will be able to pull together in this Presidential year is an important one. Tammany feels pretty independent now, and will probably be disposed to make the County body knuckle under when the time for making the local nominations comes.

The Petroleum Producers' Protective Associa tion reports that it has a reserve of 6,000,000 barrels of oil. It is rumored that Chairman Edward Murphy has made the association an offer for the entire lot. He wants the oil, of course, to pour upon the troubled waters of the tied Democratic Com-

Of Mr. Tilden Governor Hill says that he " never inadvertently, blindly or obstinately placed" his party "in a false position requiring explanation or apology." The party might be ever so much happier than it is if it could say the same of David

PERSONAL.

M. Grevy is now in serene and happy spirits and is

busy arranging his speeches for publication. Speaking of the incident at Nashville, when she rebulled publicy a preacher who had unjustly aspersed the newbers of the dramatic and musical prof Mi-s Emma Abbott remarked the other day: "I have been especially gratified upon receiving letters from been especially grained upon receiving letters from ministers of all denominations indorsing my views. It was such a little thing, you see, to make so much of. All I did was to say a few words—just three sentences in all—but they came from the heart. There is one thing which has bothered me a great deal, and that is the representation that I interrupted the services or the seemon. This is a misrake. What I said I said after the sermon had been finished."

The alumnae of Wellesley College have arranged an authors' reading in aid of the Norumbegs fund of an authors reading in ad of the North Archive the college. This event will occur at Boston next Monday afternoon. The ex-president, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, will preside, and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Mr. Arlo Bates, Nrs. Louise Chandler Moulton and others will read ctions from their own works.

Dr. Koch, the bacteriologist, already a Privy Councillor, has been made Physician General, one of the highest professional ranks in Germany.

"The Boston Journal" suggests the erection of a memorial of the late Dr. Asa Gray. "If all those," it says. " who have derived help or instruction or entertainment from the fascinating studies in which Professor Gray has led the way, and of which he was an acknowledged master, were to combine in such a tribute, it might be made a worthy memorial of him. What the form should be, whether a monument or a building, would not greatly matter, so long as it was appropriate to the greatness and simplicity of his character. As to place, there can be no doubt that cambridge what spot could be more fitting than the Botanie Garden which was the scene of his studies and labors, and to the enrichment of which he gave so much well-directed energy? We hope that a memorial movement may be begun without delay, and may be energetically forwarded." building, would not greatly matter, so long as it was

The Shah will postpone his visit to Europe until next year, so that he can attend the International Ex-

Speaking of the late Guiseppe Fancelli, the tenor singer, "The London Times" says that he was originally a workman, and his general as well as his musical culture was extremely limited. It is said that he had not even mastered the notes, and therefore had to learn every part by ear. But so retentive was his that he never missed a note. although a little heavy, was of singularly fine quality a d of that genuine tenor timbre which is beso race a thing, and had the public been able to hear him without seeing him his success would have been immense. It was as an actor that he chiefly failed, and his impersonation of "Lohengrin" will be remember d as one of the strangest sights ever seen on the ber d as one of the strangest signs ever seen of the Lonion stage. Signor Fancelli sang at the Royal I adan Opera and subsequently at Her Majesty's Theatre. His reportoire was a large one and included Moyerbeer's and at least one of Wagner's operas. But he was most successful in Italian music of the eviler style, where no acting and a good deal of cantablic singing was required. The cause of Signor Pancelli's death was meningitis.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The footway in the middle of the Brooklyn Bridge is a first-rate shooting ground. The hundreds of gulls flying up and down the East River daily invariably follow a midstream course, passing a few feet above the Bridge and offering excellent targets for expert pistol shots.

Much in a Name.-Omaha Man-Think Dakota will ome in as two States, on I Dakota Man-There is only one trouble about it,
Dakota Man-There is only one trouble about it,
and that is the name. Upper and lower Dakota can't
agree on which shall take a new name.

"Settle that by both taking new names."

"Good idea! Spiendid idea! What would you sug-

Well, call the lower half simply Kota. That's a

enough name."
it is."
s. Then call the upper half Overcoata."-(Oma-As I read the lists given in the daily papers, of

As I read the lists given in the daily papers, of persons attending some of the recent smart entertainments, I am curiously reminded of the remark made by a certain Mr. H., who was quite a great man in his community, about his own party, a few years ago, at his Vermont home. Mr. H. was a proud old follow, notwithstanding that his early education was a trille faulty. Having acquired a fortune with the advance of years, he grew from being formerly the most liberal of men in his social affiliations, to be the most exclusive of conservatives. To signalize this advancement, he determined to give a party to which only the very best people of his neighborhood were invited. The day following the affair, in his walks abroad, the old gentleman met an acquaintance who proceeded to compliment him upon the success of his reception. "Oh!" said Mr. H. with that modesty born of conscious merit, "Oh! that was only a small affair, but," he added with obvious pride, "all the illicit were there."—(Town Topics.

There have been many foolish strikes, but we do not

There have been many foolish strikes, but we do not all any more whimsleal than the one in Philadelphia where several hundred eigarmakers have quit work because the firm refused to continue the practice of giving each workman three cigars a day. men are determined to have their perquisites or starve in the attempt. Perhaps it may occur to our Democratic friends in Congress that this is a case for investigation.

He was a heavy New-York swell, and he was endur He was a heavy New-York swell, and he was enduring Washington society for a brief afternoon. He
was presented to a sharp-witted girl and stood before
her, grand, gloomy and peculiar. Then he uttered
two or three syllables, "I beg pardon, Mr. Hardwood," she said, "do you speak English?" "Awv
co'ahs, doncher knaw," he replied with languid surprise. "Well, really, now, I'm so glad; don't you
know, I thought you only spoke New-York."—(Washuster, Critic.

An agent of THE TRIBUNE for twenty-six years, in East Poultney, Vt., writes: "I am living in the ouse in which was once the printing office where Horace Greeley learned his trade."

Bereaved widower (to office boy).—There is the biruary notice of my wife. Will you see that the to boy-Yes, sir. Do you want it illustrated?

All the effects of a ninety-mile-an-hour Mount Washington breeze are offered to Bridge pedestrians by the northeast winds of February. An experience of ten minutes on the central span almost equals that of the White Mountains in intensity, and it costs only

New-Yorker (in Boston) .- Can you direct me to Salom-st. 7
Officer-Cert'. You go through Province Court to Washing on-st., skin through Cornhili until you come to the straight part, cirole 'round Scollay Square 'till you find an outlet, and inquire again. That's as far as my beat goes-{Tid Bits.

Our own "Tim" Campbell is getting to be ambitious. He now wants to know why he would not make a goood Speaker pro "Tim." He would, be

The New-Jersey notion of game and fish protis to build a Chinese wall around the State and strangers equipped witn guns and rods only payment of an admission tax. The practical ing of the non-resident game law in one part of New Jersey has been actually to give over the five lowe counties into the control of non-residents. This prin counties into the control of non-residents. This principle of exclusion has just now run mad. Senator Roe, of Gioncester County, has introduced a bill at Trenton, requiring non-resident sportsmen to pay a fee of \$25, in addition to the game society license. Senator Roe believes in the wall system, and he believes in building the barrier high, with the ancient device of broken glass on the top and modern barb wire strung along the face.—(Forest and Stream.

Prince Bismarck says that he does not fear the Rus sian bear, the French eagles, nor the British lion. But he is careful not to say anything about the American nog. His silence is a striking tribute to the genius of Chicago and Cincinnati.

he will get left when the angel Gabriel blows to horn.—(Hotel Mail.

MUSIC-THE DRAMA. GERMAN OPERA.

The last week of the German opera season has been reached, and those who have been blatantly proclaiming that Wagner spelled ruin can contem the record of the last two weeks, during which, it is safe to say, more money was taken in than in any four weeks of the season, yet at all the evening per formances the Niblung lyric dramas of Wagner alone were given. A stranger visiting the Metropolitan Opera House recently would have found it difficult to believe that four weeks ago the stockholders were de-bating the advisability of closing the opera house next year, and that a few enemies of the German institution, some financially interested in the Metropolitan enterprise, were loudly proclaiming that the element in the steekholders favorable to German opera was so small as scarcely to be worthy of notice. A formal expression of opinion at a meeting of the stockholders disclosed that these gentlemen had simply got the fig ures reversed. It was the opposition to German opera however, what it lacked in real strength it made up in vigor and inconsiderateness of expression. The crisis is now past, and if it were possible for those who sought to everthrow the German institution to look at any other than the financial aspect of the case, they ought to have derived an instructive lesson from the experience of the last two weeks. They would have discovered that the public, upon whom they depend for support, have very different tastes in music than have been attributed to them, and that their claim that there is a general demand for the hurdygurdy list of Italian operas is not only false so far a the patrons of opera are concerned, but is an intimation that the labors of such men as Bergmann, Thomas, Dr. Damrosch, Van der Stucken and Seldl, extending Dr. Damrosch, Van der Sueden and seidt, extending over a generation of time, have been utterly without fruit. They have been confounded by the facts, as this journal has always maintained they would be, and the wisdam of the business and musical directors of the Metropolitan Opera House, so far as the bringing forward of Wagner's dramas is concerned at least, has been vindicated. When the balance is struck its will be found that the operas that have been least profitable have been those that were introduced for the purpose of exhibiting a bailet and lightening the repertory.

the purpose of exhibiting a ballet and lightening the repertory.

The regular sequence of representations is disturbed this week by the facts that Wednesday is Ash Wednesday, and that the desire to hear "Die Goetterdaemmerung" has been so great that an extra matines performance on Thursday afternoon had to be arranged to accommodate it. All the tickets for last Friday's representation were sold five days before the performance, and the ticket speculators were compelled tearfully to decline telegraphic and mail offers of \$10 a seat. The drama will be repeated to night. Thursday afternoon and Friday evening. The second operangh will be tomorrow, when "Lohengrin" will be given, and "Siegfried" will close the season at the matinee on Saturday afternoon.

SOME SATURDAY NIGHT MUSIC.

The Kneisel Quartette, composed of members the Boston Symphony Orchestra, gave a concert on Saturday night in Steinway Hall. The reputation of the organization to which the quartette belongs readily secured for this combination a large audience, much larger than is generally seen at chamber concerts here. But the quartette deserved the large attendance on its own merits, for it gave a fine concert.

Its members are Mr. Franz Kneisel, first violin; Mr. Otto Roth, second violin; Mr. Louis Svecenski, viola, and Mr. Fritz Giese, 'cello. The programme set high standard, as its numbers will show. They were! Schubert's posthumous quartette in D miner; Rubin stein's trio in B flat, for violin, 'cello and piano, and Schumann's quartette in A major, Op. 41, No. 3. Mr. Schumann's quartette in A major, Op. 41, No. 3. Mr. Conrad Ansorge played the plane part in the Rubinstein number, and his work added to the enjoyment of the evening. One soldom hears an instromental quartette whose members preserve a better balance than this organization. The numbers were all played with delicacy and refinement; too much so at times perhaps, and one could not help wishing for the fine vigorous coloring that the Beethoven Quartette gives to its performances. Mr. Kneisel's splendid playing was much enjoyed by the audience.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. The friends of Miss Louise Hoch, a talented pupil of S. B. Mills, have arranged a concert for her benefit to be given on next Wednesday evening at Steinway Hall. be given on next Wednesday evening at Sieliway Hall.

The proceeds are to go toward defraying Miss Hoch's
expenses while completing her musical studies in
Europo. S. B. Mills Max Heinrich, the Beethoven
String Quartet and the Meigs Sisters will take part
to the generat. in the concert.

Mr. Thomas's eighth symphony concert is an nounced for to morrow evening at Steinway Hall. The programme consists of Schumann's "Rhenish" sym-phony, Rubinsiein's second concerto for violoncelle (played by Mr. Herbert), Krug's "Symphonic Pro-logue to Othello," Mr. Thomas's orchestral version of the Chopin funeral march, and Liszt's twelfth Hun-garian Rhaps dy.

The fourth concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society will take place next Saturday evening, whon Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be performed, with Mrs. Clementine Lasar Studwell, Miss Emily Winant, Theodore Toedt and D. M. Babcock in the principal parts. Instead of the customary public rehearsal on Friday Instead of the customary public relication afternoon there will be an orchestral concert with the following programme: Symplony, Effat, Haydn; seene from "Achilleus," Bruch (Miss Winant); the "Tempest" music, J. K. Paine; Berlioz's "Le Spectre de la Roso" (Miss Winant), and the instrumental part of the "Romeo and Juliet" symphony by Berlioz. Mr. L. J. B. Lincoln, of the Deerfield Summer School

of History and Romance, will begin a series of four to-day at 4 p. m. at the Assembly Rooms in the Metropolitan Opera House. The subjects are "The Birth of American Literature," "Our Eminent Poets," "The Press, the Magazine and the Library," and "Ideal Romane and Realism. Mr. Lincoln is an earnest thinker and an eloquent man. His themes are important and his enterprise is worthy of thoughtful attention. N. C. Goodwin will begin an engagement at the

Fourteenth Street Theatre to-night, appearing in "Turned Up" and "Lend Me Five Shillings." Miss Annie Pixley will appear to-night at the

Windsor Theatre, in Mr. A. C. Gunter's comedy "The Deacon's Daughter." This will be her lust engagement in this city this season.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Don Dickinson is moving heaven and earth to elect a Democratic Congressman in the Xith District of Michigan to-morrow, in order to encourage the President to hope for the whole State next fail. Thousands of dellars have gone to the scene of war from Washington, besides what was raised at home among the Wolverines. It does not appear, however, that the Republicans are fast asleep in the meantime. "The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette" thinks there

is yet a difference of opinion among Republicans relating to the method of electing delegates to the National Convention, some believing that a State. Convention can choose them for the Congressional districts, and others holding that each district must have a separate convention. And "The Commercial Gazette" fears that this diversity of opinion may open the way for getting up contesting delegations. A Republican State League in Illinois is to be

formed at Springfield, March 8. There is talk of making William L. Scott chairman

of the Democratic National Committee for the coming campaign, provided he does not get a setback from Randall in the next two or three months. Ex-Senator Angus Cameron is one of the five or

six Republicans now talked of for Governor of Wisconsin, in "Jerry" Rusk's place. "To maintain the dignity of American labor in

field and factory, and wherever else employed," is what the Minnesota Republican League wants the party to do in tariff legislation; and yet there are Mugwumps who think the Northwest does not believe in protection. "Straw votes" are again in season. Here is one

harvested by "The Journal" from the passengers passing through the Kansus City Railroad Station one evening: Blaine, 401; Sherman, 43; Harrison, 23; Allison, 12; Hawley, 11; Rusk, 6; Alger, 6; Gresham, 2; Cleveland, 341; Hill, 69; Randall, 18; Thurman,

Colonel George B. Swift, of Chicago, who has cently visited Louisiana, declares that Blaine carried that State in 1884 by 25,000 majority, and that the buildozers are rather proud of their skill in counting

the Republican candidate out. NOT HIS WORST OBSTACLE, THOUGH. It is understood that President Cleveland is confidently arranging the music for his new mangers march, "Over the Hill to the White House."

A BADLY SHATTERED LUMINARY. From The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

The speech of Sherman, in Boston, is bristling with fine points and sound logic, and all that is left to Mr. Lowell of his "brilliant speech" is a few shrode and patches not worth the picking up.

GETTING SCARED, EH?

OEFFING SCARED, EHT

From The Boston Journal.

It is rather significant that that thick and this
Cleveland organ, "The New-York Evening Post,"
while protesting that the matter is really of no consequence, argues that this would be a good time to
do away with the rule which requires a two-thirds
vote for nomination in a Democratic National from
westion.